

The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER I.

Martha, your little Princess is in Marseilles. Alas! my dear friend, scarcely a day has passed, and already I seem to be so far away! A century seems to separate us two. The sad journey—the void that suddenly opens before me—how can I describe them! After our heart-breaking parting at the station, my boasted courage deserted me, and I had taken my seat in the cars, and the first thing I did was to weep bitterly. Bell, with that methodical care, with which you are so familiar, proceeded to arrange our numerous parcels. Faithful to her system, she allowed the crisis to pass in silence.

The thought of my utter loneliness overwhelmed me. Rudely torn from all I held dear, I felt that the links which bound me to life were breaking. A secret terror was mingled with the feeling of desolation that overpowered me. Could the strangers who had recalled me ever make me forget what I had lost? From my earliest recollection I have known only you and yours; and though destiny is bearing me back to Egypt, my heart is still with you. I see that dear home, that large garden, peopled with our dreams, and all my life with your mother and you—you, the other half of myself.

"Bell," I exclaimed, "you will not leave me." And seizing her hands, I broke into passionate sobs. In my frightful loneliness and despair I wondered at the careless gaiety and thoughtlessness in which I had formerly lived. My life with you had been so pleasant; your mother had displayed towards me such profound tenderness; you had been so truly my sister, that I felt entirely at home in your midst. Why should I distress myself about the future! All that I know concerning myself was that I was born in Cairo; that I was a princess and rich; that I was five years old when M. Gutler, my father's banker, took me to you, a little savage, understanding no language but Arabic; and for a week I was such a headstrong, ungovernable little barbarian that your mother, the baroness, was strongly tempted to send me back to the shadow of my pyramids. Thanks to you, however, I was conquered; and Bell has transformed me into—I dare not say a sensible, but, at least a civilized creature.

In your lovely home, surrounded by affection, I was happy even though apparently abandoned by my relatives. Do you recollect the morning when the professor of Arabic, employed to converse with me each day in my mother tongue, remarked, as he gravely surveyed me over the top of his spectacles, that I was almost grown, and our astonishment when he added: "Custom in my country demands that all young girls should be shut up in the harem before they attain the age of 12 years." And I was 15. And you threw your arms about my neck and cried:

"Then they have forgotten you!" Martha, I hoped then that they would always forget me.

When I at last fell asleep, worn out with weeping, my regrets followed me into my agitated slumber. Morning found my mind still busy with dreams of you. A pleasant sunlight, a trifle pale, but still mellow and benignant, that October sunlight which we have enjoyed so often together, under the trees rich with the golden glory of autumn, was streaming in through the window. I knew the road it was the same we had travelled together last year in going to Nice. A thousand precious memories crowded in upon me.

"Poor little thing!" murmured Bell, divining my thoughts, perhaps. I let my head sink upon her shoulder. She talked to me of you, of hope, of the future, of happiness. You would come to visit me some day in Egypt! And when I seemed scarcely willing to believe that your mother would ever consent to accompany you on so long a journey, she convinced me by assuring me that it would be your bridal tour. So, my dearest, marry—marry at once.

When we reached Marseilles, we repaired to the same hotel where you and I stopped a year ago; they even gave us the very same rooms. Oh! how I missed you! How lonely I was! An icy chill crept over me. It was all over—I had lost you.

As the steamer did not sail until the next day, Bell took me about the city to divert my thoughts. A very lively altercation marked our promenade. It was the first real quarrel we had ever had. I entered a florist's to purchase some plants, several carnations and a banana-tree. He

agreed to send them to you in Paris, but Bell interfered:

"A bouquet, that is all very well," she said to me; "but a thousand francs' worth of flowers—that is not to be thought of! It is necessary to economize, Miriam, Egypt is ruined."

You know me well enough to understand how I revolted against this most inopportune economy; but though I did my best, you will have only a bouquet.

Then we resumed our walk. I pouted at Bell, who did not seem to be troubled in the least. In less than a quarter of an hour I became weary; she summoned a carriage.

"It is surprising that you do not compel me to go aloft in order to economize," I said, petulantly.

"You are not accustomed to walking," she replied. "A carriage is a necessity for you, and God forbid that I should deprive you of anything that is necessary."

"With me, it is, perhaps, a necessity to give pleasure to my friends."

She took both my hands in hers. "Darling," she whispered tenderly,

"But my ill temper was not excused by this caress."

After dinner, during which I was extremely disagreeable, as soon as the servant left us, she rose and with the good-humored smile that gives her such an air of exasperating superiority, unfolded before my eyes that famous letter, the cause of all my misery.

I pushed it angrily away; not at all disconcerted, she read aloud:

"DEAR MONSIEUR GUTLER,—I beg that you will send my daughter back to me by the next steamer. I can pay you only half of your account. I am very short of money just now. Egypt is ruined."

How gloomy this hotel seems without you. The evening is chilly; and I am crouching in an arm-chair near the fire, thinking. Am I not very like one of those lost children, so useful in story books, whom some one calls for on a fine morning as if they were a little package left by mistake and forgotten? It is certainly very romantic, and if my heart were not so deeply interested, my imagination, which you are wont to call extravagant, would clothe my future in wonderfully brilliant hues. All that lies before me is shrouded in mystery. What shall I find there? I try to evoke an image of the father whom I have never seen—to picture that country of which I do not retain the slightest recollection. I try to laugh, my poor Martha, but in my secret heart I tremble; and that little word "forgotten," which escaped you one day in an outburst of tenderness, is not that either a confession of indifference or of some misfortune of which I am ignorant? Do not scold me. Your last little sermon still lingers in my memory. According to you, my exile was due to one of those causes that are superior to the human will. If my father sent his daughter away, it was because he was obliged to do so; if he recalls her, it is because every obstacle to her return has disappeared.

All this, perhaps, is very true; but what of that? You know full well that I am not endowed with one of those submissive natures that yield without a reason. I always have to ask the why and wherefore; my brain will work in spite of my will. Shall I confess it? Now that I am about to rejoin my relatives, the feeling I experience is very like terror. I am afraid! Yes, I am afraid of this father whom I do not know. I fear he will be cold, severe, even hostile to the daughter who has been reared in a foreign land. Why should he love me? He does not even know me, and besides, what bond is there to unite us? Only the thought of my mother could reassure me; but I am certain that my mother is dead, for she would not have abandoned me.

So, my dearest, marry, marry speedily, because I desire it, and because you have never refused me anything. Then you can come to me, and we will decide whether I shall keep you with me, you and your husband, or whether you shall take me away with you. Share with your mother my truest love. We shall sail at nine o'clock to-morrow. My next letter will be written from Cairo.

II.

I have seen my father. He is good, kind and charming, and I love him. My arrival at Chénilah is a vision, a dream. I write this in a palace that rivals those described in the "Arabian Nights"—and yet Egypt is ruined.

But if I do not describe each detail in the order of its occurrence, I know you will think I have given a free rein to my active imagination.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The French transport Correza has started for Tananarive with 790 men and a quantity of war material.

D. SCOTT & SON.

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We have now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

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Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

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Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

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N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

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Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

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Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

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The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the Province, and the bar is fully supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The House is admirably furnished throughout, and transient guests and tourists will find every comfort.

In connection with the Hotel is a
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IN THE HOUSE ARE

3 Billiard and Pool Tables

and the Proprietor will give his
undivided attention to the
comfort of his
guests.

Robert J. Dickinson

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received several letters from parties who subscribed to the MAIL some time ago, enquiring about their payments, and we make a general statement to cover all cases. We acknowledge no liability, legal or otherwise, for monies paid the office previous to the first of September last; but to prevent friends of the office from loss we will do this: We will continue the paper free to those who paid before that date and who renew their subscriptions in due form at the expiration of the present once, but will hold all others responsible to us from the date mentioned above.

C. CLIFFE, Publisher.

IRELAND.

The disencowling of a boycotted farmer near Killybeg by three men shows conclusively that the end of agrarian crime in Ireland has not yet been reached, nor is it likely to be until the British Government take a firmer stand. The tendency of the Government is to attempt a palliation of the alleged grievances of the Irish people, on the principle suggested by themselves, while a little common sense shows that this can never be effected. The island has an aggregate area of 28,055 square miles, or 17,980,800 acres, which after deducting inland waters, navigable land, territory covered by buildings, etc., leaves 12,000,000 acres to a population of about 4,000,000 souls. A computation shows that even if every available acre was put under crop, there would be but two acres per head, a tract altogether inadequate to keep such a people comfortably. We are willing to admit there was an injustice done to the people in the days of Cromwell, that their lands were then taken from the rightful owners with no compensation, but there is scarcely a country in which wrongs of that class have not been inflicted upon the people in some stage of their history. Sentimentality and "patriotism" as advocated by the disturbing elements of Ireland cannot possibly now make any amends for past abuses. As we have shown above, even if the landlords were dispossessed of their heritage, and if the country were evenly divided amongst the present population there would be an insufficiency for present and future requirements. In their case, too, history would be certain to repeat itself—properties would soon again pass from hand to hand until a few individuals, as at present, would again own the whole country.

The Irish tenantry have to-day actually more privileges than the tenantry of their sister island, Scotland, and the only reason the complaints of the latter are not as loud as those of the former is mainly because the farming sections are more sparsely populated. Ireland is for the most part an agricultural country, and devoid of mines of such great extent as those of England and Scotland, and it must always remain so, as it does not possess the elements for developing manufactures. Emigration, then, is the only cure for the present grievances of the Irish people. If the English Government instead of tinkering with palliating local legislation, would only make a large grant to assist two millions of the Irish people in coming to some part of the Canadian Northwest, and give them some means to make a start in this country, it would be an effectual step to end the Irish cry and to stop those murders and other struggles that are of such frequent occurrence during the last ten years.

REPORT has it that the ladies of Winnipeg are going to present the members of the field battery with badges, medals or something of the kind—presumably on account of their heroic bravery on the fields of

Rat Portage. Women always have a deep sympathy with heroism, and there is no reason why it should not show itself after our own battles as well as it did after Waterloo and other insignificant struggles.

Nicholas Flood Davim boasts of an athletic cousin, who has lately established his claim to the championship of Great Britain as a jumper, by clearing 23 feet and 2 inches.

So says the Winnipeg Sun. Those who saw the leaps of Nicholas himself when he was after that refractory reporter who criticised in the Leader, that lecture that was never delivered, say that the orator of the west can jump that distance himself, when aroused to the boiling point.

The Hastings county judge has decided a husband is not liable for jewelry purchased by his wife unless he consents to the purchase. This is hard on the wives, but it is harder still on the jewelers. Just imagine either Mr. Durston or Mr. Resor asking married ladies when they go in to purchase, if their husbands sent a written consent for them to make a purchase. No; the law is too severe, if that Hastings lordship interprets it aright. It will occasion too many blushes to commence with, and will accomplish but little good in the end.

In our local columns we give a paragraph from a Tu the Mountain Free Press correspondent, which calls for some explanation. The high priced for oats last year, caused by the great demand on the C.P.R. construction, led to the sowing of a heavy crop this year. The falling off of the demand, which, of course, was exceptional, and the heavy yield, brought down the price this year. This is plain enough. The price of wheat too is as high as the merchants can afford when freight rates to other markets are taken into account. It is, of course, a source of pleasure to the Winnipeg Grit print to encourage correspondence that refuses to emigrate from this country, as it embodies a slap at the Government for their high duties; but neither the Free Press nor its correspondent shows the wisdom of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire,—of leaving Manitoba to evade a 30 per cent. tariff and remove to Dakota to enjoy the blessings of one just double that amount.

The county council met, as per adjournment, last evening, to consider the railway question. It was found the Rapid City people had made the necessary deposit, but owing to some disagreement as to the constitution of the southern branch, in the absence of councillor Dobson, who is very ill, the company did not consider themselves sufficiently strong with the council to press the completion of the by-law. This, therefore, occasions a delay till the next sitting of the council when the two absent members will be present. It is a clear case the people of the county want the railways, and are determined to have them come what may. As the northern people have no power to group a section until the new Act comes into force, they are compelled to wait till their southern condutors are ready to act in concert with them. The northern company made the necessary deposit and the southern ones were before the council with their cash. It is, under the circumstances, sufficient to say that by next meeting when the full southern board is present, the difficulty will be met, and the by-law for submission to the people.

The Toronto Telegram, because of its writings against the R. C. Bishops, has received a letter, saying: "If they don't desist they may wish they had never been born." Rowdiness of that stamp should be punished by a hemp cord wherever found. The Telegram may have overstepped the bounds of propriety in its criticisms, as overzealous journals often do, but if it has said anything wrong there is law to make it right, without the interference of such villainy as has penned the anonymous letter in question.

When we live in a country that boasts of law to correct all wrongs, it is by that law alone that all newspaper utterances ought to be measured.

The Marquis of Lorne threw out a suggestion, at Montreal, that politicians of the Globe stripe ought to take a lesson from. When he was about leaving that city he was presented with addresses from the Caledonian and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, expressing, as such societies, regret at their Royal Highness's departure from Canada. In his reply the Marquis told them that in future it would be well for people of this country to draft addresses as Canadians only. If the Globe would only look at matters in this light, it would find less cause for objecting to the appointments made by Conservative Governments on the ground of nationality. The time has fully arrived in this country in which merit, honor and fitness should be the only qualifications discussed in our public men. The national cry is worn out long ago with all sensible people.

The Library of the Ontario Legislature is a sort of resting place made especially for the convenience of the Editors of the Globe. Some time ago Mr. Hornston was librarian, and he resigned his position to take an editorial chair on the Globe. Now again, the Librarian takes Hornston's chair in the Globe, and Hornston goes back into the library. We fancy that in a short time Mr. T. W. Anglin's brains will want a rest, and he too will leave the Globe sanctum to recuperate in the library. It is a very convenient thing for a leading political paper to have an institution of that kind at its back at any time for such useful purposes. It is a fact that wear very long as a Globe writer, but that is but little wonder when we consider the class of matter they are forced to write.

It is a hard matter to please the dumb watch organ at Toronto, and we have genuine sympathy for those who undertake the task. It's last grievance is the action of the Manitoba Premier in overlooking the claims of the Frenchmen of this country when selecting an Attorney-General. It is only a few days since it pitched battle with the Frenchmen of Quebec for influencing the Dominion Premier in his refusal to let Premier Mowat play ducks and drakes with the "Disputed Territory," and now it is very anxious, yes, even solicitous, to see the extension in this country, of the principles against which it has waged a general war in one of the older provinces. For our part we had thought that the day was past when men should stand upon their nationality instead of their merit; and we fully believe, notwithstanding all the Globe may preach to the contrary, the people of this country are, in sentiment, in unison with ourselves. In short, where we do see the blue blood, its influence is none of the best for the country. There, for instance, is Philosopher Mills, of the London Advertiser, a Yankee in sentiment, if not in nationality, and the most damaging things he can say against the credit of this country, are the most highly commended by a certain clique of politicians; and there is the Globe amanuensis, a chip with him in setting the people by the ears whenever an opportunity presents itself. What we want in our public men, whether politicians or journalists, is a desire to encourage a national sentiment, and when they see it does not matter a rush whether they are Italians, Scotchmen or the heathen Chinese. However, as the Globe has raised the point, it may not be out of place for us to show that its arrow is without a flint. There are, the last census shows, as many people of German extraction in this country as there are of French, and while the French had one representative in the Cabinet in the person of Mr. LaRiviere, the Germans had none. Mr. Miller is of German descent, so his appointment should just suit the Globe's special contention. How is this anyway?

"Our respectful but erratic contemporary, the Brandon Mail, endeavors to cast the odium of having no polling booths at Rainy River and Fort Francis in the late contest in Algoma, on Mr. Mowat, and to do so it resorts to the usual Tory subterfuge. It says: 'Mr. Plummer, through his solicitors, had correspondence with the Government previous to the election with a view to securing the necessary booths, and the righteousness of his claim was admitted by the Attorney-General.' And here the organ comes to a full stop, and forgets to explain that all arrangements were made for the opening of booths at these points, but just as Mary Aitch, a steam tug, was about to sail with the ballot boxes, etc., for these districts, Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, stopping her on the ground that she was not licensed to carry passengers."

The foregoing from the Portage Liberal would be a very nice point against the MAIL, if it were only true, but the absence of truth in our neighbor's statement deprives it of much of its importance. In the first place neither Mary Aitch nor any other Mary had anything to do with the polls to which we refer. Even if the Liberal's statement was true that Mr. Miller did prevent an unlicensed vessel from carrying ballot boxes, we can see but little harm in it. Surely the Grit Premier of Ontario would not ask an unlicensed vessel to violate the laws he had framed, and set out on work that could only be done by a licensed craft. If our neighbor will only remove its green glasses and read the correspondence that took place between Mr. Plummer's solicitor and the Ontario Government with reference to opening booths at the points to which we made allusion, it will see that Mr. Mowat's answer was regret (yes, deep seated regret) at his inability because of the want of time to comply with the request. It was admitted the request was a proper one, but as the exigencies of the occasion in the Grit interest prevented the Ontario Government from thinking of justice in time, there was regret because the Conservative candidate had to suffer. We hope this candid explanation will be sufficient for our eastern neighbor.

FIRST ASSIZE.

(Continued from first page.)

the care or charge of her, of the possession of the girl. The law was made specially for the protection of the parents of young girls. Besides the investigation of offences it is your province to visit and inspect the gaol whether occupied by prisoners or not, the hospital, if there is one in the place, or any other institution destroyed out of public funds, and to report your remarks or suggestions in regard to the same.

You shall have in the discharge of your duties the assistance of the learned attorney general who will give you all explanations you require at any time you desire the opinions of the court on any question which may arise, you may come and ask for it.

Now, you may retire to your room and enter upon the duties devolving upon you.

The jury now retired, and the following cases were disposed of:

The City of Brandon v. Fortier. This was an action against the Police Magistrate, the particulars of which are detailed in our council minutes. The case was announced as having been settled out of court. The terms are that the costs are divided, that the P.M. refunds any fees that may be in his hands, in excess of his salary to date, and the council agree to make good his salary in monthly payments. W. A. McDonald acted for Mr. Fortier and a committee of the council acted for the city.

Smart v. McDougall. This was a civil action and resulted in a verdict for \$174.96 for the plaintiff by consent. Mr. Henderson for plaintiff, and McDonald for the defendant.

On the jury's return they announced finding a True Bill against Robert Parker for the abduction of Bella Begg from the residence of her guardian, near the Riding Mountains, in February last. Parker pleaded not guilty, and the trial was announced for next morning.

On account of their being a clear docket, the sheriff at this juncture made the time-honored present, that of a pair of white kid gloves to His Lordship.

Fortier v. Shirley. This was an action brought by L. M. Fortier of this city against Mr. Shirley, also a citizen, because certain monies paid

on a certain city property, the defendant failing to carry out the contract as to the title of the property. Both parties were examined at length. The plaintiff's contention was the articles of agreement were ignored in as much as the title was not forthcoming at the time agreed on though an offer of the balance of money due was made at an early day. The defendant contended the terms were rigidly carried out and that shortly after a notice was served on him to procure the title, his solicitor offered the deed to Mr. Fortier, which he refused to accept. The defendant was himself, however, a little confused as to whence he expected his title. He told Fortier it was coming from the C.P.R., although it had changed hands several times between the C.P.R. and the defendant. Mr. MacDonald with Mr. Campbell for plaintiff, and Mr. Caldwell with Mr. Kellam for the defendant. Judgment reserved.

Court adjourned till next morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The court opened at 10 a. m. constituted as it was the day before.

The petty jurors answered their names.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment:

May it please your Lordship,—

We, the first Grand Jury of the Western Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba, beg to present as follows:

We beg to express our thanks to your Lordship for the valuable instructions given us for our guidance in the performance of our duties, in the only case of a criminal nature that has come before us.

To the Attorney-General we beg also to tender our thanks for his assistance which was the more appreciated because given in a courteous and pleasing manner.

It must be as much a matter of pleasure to your Lordship as it is to the Grand Jury to find in a Judicial District of such vast extent only one matter of a criminal nature, to occupy the attention of the court, and the crime charged in that case, one that many may deem as of a somewhat venial character.

In a comparatively new country such as this it would not be surprising if a very considerable amount of law business prevailed, yet the contrary is the case, and the character of the people as a law abiding and good citizens is evidenced throughout the land by criminal calendars, such as that of the Western Judicial District.

We recognize the fact that the high character of the Bench has been one of the main factors in bringing about this happy state of affairs. Being testimony to the unblemished and able character of our Judiciary, as cannot but observe from the reports of the press, that the Bench as now constituted cannot successfully cope with the enormous amount of business that has come before it.

Protracted delay in getting justice is in effect a denial of justice, and we cannot therefore but urge upon the executive to add to the number of our judges.

The Western Judicial District is yet without a court house and god, though both, we may remark, are in course of construction.

We cannot close without giving thanks to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace and plenty, enjoying these and the blessings of good government, we may confidently hope for an unlimited flow of the love and sinew of the older provinces of the Dominion, and of the ever populated countries of Europe into this magnificent country. In short of immigrants who, while adding to the population and wealth of the country, will yield a minimum to its criminal calendar.

With such a population upon whom and their posterity the virtues of loyalty, forethought and industry will of necessity be inculcated by a somewhat rigorous yet most salubrious climate, we may confidently hope that a group of provinces will be built up in the "great lone land" not the least in that constellation that constitutes that grand appendage of the British crown, our great Dominion of Canada.

In conclusion it may be said, perhaps with some degree of truth, that we have touched upon matters foreign to the duties of the Grand Inquest, yet we have ventured to think that at the opening Assize of the most western of the Judicial districts of Manitoba our so doing is in some measure warranted at so important a juncture in the history of Manitoba. We hope your Lordship and your brethren of the bench may be long spared to fulfil your onerous and important duties on behalf of the Grand Jury.

JOHN A. CHRISTIAN.

Foreman.

His Lordship's reply was brief. He thanked the jury for their able presentment. He believed they had

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.
BRANDON, MAN.

An Increase of Salaries to Northwest Missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado, of St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, has returned from Toronto, where he was attending the session of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The reverend gentleman informed a reporter this morning that the reports submitted from the various missions throughout the Northwest proved very satisfactory and showed that it was the best year's mission work ever done. One of the principal things done was the raising of settled ministers' salaries throughout the Northwest to \$950 and a manse. Previous to this they were receiving only \$550 and a manse. The following ordained ministers were appointed to the Northwest:

Rev. John Cairn, Rev. Richmond Logan, Rev. D. M. Sutherland, and Rev. McNab. These are not changes, but are to supplement the present staff. The new missionaries appointed are as follows: Messrs. Winchester, Smith, Lang, Patterson, McDougall, Matheson and Davidson. Rev. Mr. Pitblado reports that the following congregations have been placed in the supplementary list of stations in the Province of Manitoba: Little Britain, High Bluff, Emerson, Carman, Greenwood and Minnedosa. It is decided, he says, to allow every congregation that makes a call and settles on the minister at or over the rate of \$450 per communicant and \$5 per family, to be placed on the supplementary list.

A LIBERAL GRANT.

Mr. Pitblado reports that after a good deal of discussion on the requirements of the Northwest it was decided by the committee to grant the sum of six thousand dollars to the missions there, and in this province. This it was thought, would help to meet the expenses of missionaries during the next six months. It was agreed to pay the amount to the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, to divide as its members saw fit. Mr. Pitblado says that the prospect for Presbyterian missions in this country is a bright one, and the missionaries expect to accomplish more than ever next year.

FOREIGN.

The Hong Kong press discredits the report that the Black Flags have been fought over.

The Spanish Government is said to be satisfied with the explanations of the French Government.

A Jersey cat, ten inches high, and fourteen inches long, is the chief attraction of Brooksville, Ky.

There are reports at Rome that many private documents referring to the Papacy have disappeared from the Vatican.

La Borella, in the Province of Teruel, Spain, has been inundated. Sixteen houses were destroyed, and over forty lives lost.

Mr. Bolton, the sculptor, arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday. He was summoned by the Queen in connection with the unveiling of his statue of John Brown.

Receipts of grapes in New York from the Hudson river valley vineyards aggregate 500 tons daily. The quality is unusually fine.

The memorial of the Edinburgh District of the British Wesleyan Conference, asking an extension of the time limits from three to six years, was not successful.

Dumny, a historian of France, gravely says: "The first king of France was Pharamond, an imaginary being who has never existed; he was succeeded by his son."

Prepare for adversity. A Globeville baby lived just five minutes and clearly enunciated "Famine for five years." This can be proved—if any one is rash enough to doubt it.

Truth bears that the Queen has issued a private memorial enjoining the occupants of a certain royal palace to a correction or reformation of manners in the matter of gambling.

Telegrams from the East announce the spread of financial difficulties among the commercial community in Shanghai, owing to the strained political relations between France and China.

The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated last evening by a splendid banquet in the opera house, Madrid. The festivities ended with the unveiling of the statue of Columbus, which stood on the stage.

Ninety years ago \$65 50 was the amount on the only subscription list in England to carry the gospel to the heathen. Today the Methodists alone of England raise \$1,000,000 a year for mission work.

A Luther memorial church is to be erected in Berlin, costing about \$75,000, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of his birth. Halle and Leipzig have also resolved to erect Luther memorial churches.

A statue of De Blane, the inventor of the manufacture of soda, is about to be erected in Issoudunda, his native place. It is the old story. The world refused him bread while living; now it gives him a monument.

A correspondent who has been inspecting the western cities says: "Helena, the capital of Montana, is accented, orally and morally, on the first syllable. It is probably the richest and wickedest city of its size in the country."

Speaking for the British section of the Wesleyan community the chapel secretary says that 118 places of worship, costing nearly \$1,225,000, have been erected during the past year. A sum of \$160,000 was last year expended upon thirty new organs in Wesleyan chapels.

Throughout all the wine districts of France the crop is the finest in quantity and quality since 1858. The year 1870 is far surpassed, and some of the celebrated vintages are bringing the highest price ever known. In the champagne district the crop is enormous and of the highest excellence.

Victoria Woodhull has fallen out with her husband, Lord Colin Campbell, and is suing for divorce. She charges him with adultery and accuses him of beating her and pulling her hair when in his cups. Lord Colin brings some grave countercharges against the lady, and a lively time is anticipated when the case comes to court.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette sends to that paper the following account of what happened the other day in Queensland: "A Chinaman had to give his evidence, and was asked how he would be sworn. His reply was: 'Me no care; clack 'im saucer, kill 'im cock, blow out 'im matchee, smell 'im book, alle samee.' He was allowed to smell 'im book."

A parrot belonging to a railway signalman named Jackman, living at Wimborne, Dorset, was stung to death by bees recently. The bird had been hung out of doors almost daily in fine weather, and had never been attacked before. It is supposed it must have struck at a bee, with its beak or wings, and that the bees near at once flew into the cage and attacked the bird.

The London Post's St. Petersburg special states that owing to the impression produced by statements made by correspondents of foreign newspapers of alleged discoveries of conspiracies in the Russian army, which is officially denied, the Government has resolved that in the future it will prosecute the authors of similar statements if they are domiciled in Russia.

The remnant of King Cetewayo's party having assembled with the intention of rescuing Cetewayo from the Inkankla bush where he has been hiding, Chief Shehu, whose forces have been watching the borders of the reserve near Balamang, surprised them and slaughtered one half their number. Cetewayo surrendered to the British resident and will be conveyed to Natal.

It takes very little to amuse the light-hearted Frenchman. Just now crab racing is a popular pastime at the seaside watering places. The crabs are marked with the initials of their owners, the race course is staked out on the sand, and each player holds his crab until the word "Go" is given. The crabs naturally make for the sea, near which the winning post is placed, where they are caught by an umpire.

A lady of Berlin, possessed of some property, sent letters to all her relatives (and their name was legion) inviting them to come and see her "on an important family matter." They came in expectation and in troops, and were received at the start by her two sons. On arriving at the house it was discovered that the good dame had taken the opportunity of hanging herself, and had left nothing behind her but numerous invitations to her funeral.

A letter from the New Hebrides says that this is a dry season, two tons of maize per hectare (two and a half acres), but the immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without pig-proof fences. By one shot at night thirty at least were put to flight, passing almost between the shooter's legs, who was so dazed that he made no second shot. The country is described as fabulously fertile, well watered and specially adapted for growing sugar cane.

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New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

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Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER wear at bottom prices.

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A Wonderful Piece of Detective work.

A serio-comic incident occurred last night at the San Francisco police headquarters. Shortly before noon J. C. Wisluzil, tailor, entered his store, under the Lock House, and removed his coat and vest while looking over his books. In an inner pocket of the latter was a pocket-book containing the considerable sum of \$5,000, and when Mr. Wisluzil attempted to resume his garments, the vest was not to be found. His natural supposition was that some one, observing his movements, had entered the store while he was immersed in figures, and carried away the waistcoat and contents. After a hurried search he entered a carriage and drove rapidly to the police headquarters, and secured the services of the officers. A return was made to the scene of the robbery, the officers on route plying Mr. Wisluzil with questions regarding his employees and visitors. Arrived at the store, a survey was made of the rack on which the vest had been hung, and Capt. Lee removed two or three office coats, when lo and behold! the missing waistcoat and contents were revealed. For a moment Mr. Wisluzil was fairly paralyzed with joy and astonishment, but finally remembered that he had removed a small "office" jacket when he reached for his street attire, and had hung it in the place of the coat he took down to put on again. Then, of course, the vest was stored up and in this alarm at seeing an adjoining peg empty he made a thorough search. The officers declined to accept any reward for recovering the small fortune.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The work Young girls might do.

I wish it were in my power to persuade young girls who wonder what they shall do to earn their living, that it is really better to choose some business that is in the line of a woman's natural work. There is a great repugnance at the thought of being a servant, but the girl is no less a servant to the man who owns the shop where she stands all day behind the counter than she is when she waits upon the table or cooks the dinner in the pleasant house; and to my mind there would not be a minutes question between the two ways of going out to service. The wages are better, the home is better, the freedom and liberty are double in one what they are in the other. If, instead of the sham service that is given by ignorant and really over-paid servants to-day, sensible New England girls whose anxious to be taken care of themselves and earning good wages would fit themselves at the cooking schools, or any way they found available, they would not long regret employment and would be almost immensely by their employers. When one realizes how hard it is to find good women for every kind of work in our houses, and what many rich people are more than willing to pay if they can be secured, it is a wonder more girls are not ready to seize the chances. Because such work has been almost always so carelessly and feebly done that it has fallen into disrepute in the doors of it have taken such a turn. Nobody takes the trouble to do it properly, but the women who do it being laughed and finding out their mistakes after they assume such a position before.—Sarah O. Jewell, Boston Congregationalist.

Prison for kissing his wife.

There have been many cases in which men have been considered guilty of crime, and not only considered but valued in money, and in fact. But we have never heard of a man whose husband could be forced to pay for kissing his wife. The District Court of this city, says the Moscow News, by a decision, now warns all husbands that it is not always safe for them to kiss even their own lawful wives.

In the case of "Kochergin," was tried in the District Court. Catherine Kochergin, a young and pretty woman, was charged with the murder of her husband, Ivan Kochergin. Two bodies, due on two bills of exchange given by him to her. The young man and pretty woman, who had been married, appeared in person to defend the defendant. He was a merchant of the age, with the manners of a gentleman of his class. He was a very nice man, and, coming up to the bench, then turning to his wife, he said, sweetly smiling:—Catherine Stepanovna, why should I be charged with the murder of my husband? said the prosecutor, severely. "This is not a case for personal explanations," said the judge, then presented the evidence to the court.

"Is this your signature on these bills?" the defendant was asked.

"Yes, it is mine," was the answer; "there is no use denying that. But I am not going to pay them, for they are worthless and invalid. I will tell you how I come to give them. Catherine Stepanovna, my wife, several times left my house, and went to her father, Mr. Shustoff."

BUT I LOVE HER SO FONDLY that I could not stay long without her; so I went to see her. 'Do you want your wife?' asked Shustoff; 'if so, sign this bill.' And I did sign it. I signed two of them, I gave the bill; not in exchange for money, but on account of my love, for kisses from my wife. Oh, how I am fond of her! If your Honor orders me to pay these bills it will be highway robbery!" roared the defendant.

"Behave yourself," admonished the court.

"Ah, my dear soul, I understand. 'I am not your soul at all,' roared the court, 'and I will punish you if you do not come to your senses.'"

But the defendant would not listen to the court. He turned his smiling face to his wife, flung her kisses with his hand, and said:—

"Catherine Stepanovna! how dearly I love you!"

FOREIGN.

English shipyards are busy.

A cable is to be laid between Japan and Corea.

Franco-Chinese negotiations are entirely suspended.

The British troops are to be withdrawn from Egypt.

War preparations are being pushed on the Prussian frontier.

The police have failed to connect Carey's slayer with the Invincibles.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed the King of Greece honorary colonel of the 29th regiment.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed. It is in favor of maintaining amicable relations with France.

It is reported at London that Port au Prince is in the hands of a mob, and half the city is burned.

The audience hissed the National Anthem at the closing of the Cork Exhibition on Saturday night.

The Queen has forbidden gambling in the Royal palace. Large sums have been won and lost at Kensington.

The depression in trade at Canton is increasing, owing to the fears that the French fleet will blockade Canton.

Bi-marek has submitted to the Bundesrath a bill extending to Italy the reductions of duties accorded Spain by the new commercial treaty.

The Marquis Tseng was presented with an address at Folkestone on Saturday. In reply he said China wished to encourage foreign intercourse.

The Orangemen of Fermanagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Cavan, have decided to attend the meeting of the National League at Rosslea. Trouble is expected.

John Dineen, a boy-coated farmer, was attacked near Killybeg, Ireland, by three men with knives and dis-embowelled. His assailants have been arrested.

It appears that the actions of the late Admiral Piere at Tananave were astounding, and could only have been those of a man of an irresponsible state of mind.

A few gentlemen in London have contributed £5,000 for the preliminary expenses of Moody and Sankey's six months' mission at Islington.

Sir Stafford Northcote completed his Irish meetings at Larnoe on Saturday. He was presented with an address and entertained at lunch.

The Crown opposes the postponement of O'Donoghue's trial and Sullivan says he will not undertake the attorney's defence unless the postponement is granted.

English radicals are very angry at the appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg to the command of the royal yacht Victoria. Prince Louis is about to marry her Majesty's granddaughter, the Princess Victoria of Hesse.

Sheriff Taylor Montay endeavored to quiet three drunken cowboys, at Glendive, Montana, when he was set upon and beaten. In the melee Cayton Wilcomb, an Englishman, about to locate here, was killed, and a freight conductor was also shot in the ankle. One of the cowboys was captured and lodged in jail, but the other two escaped.

The Society for the Promoting of State Aided Emigration will inquire into the condition of the working classes in East End, London, with a view of ascertaining how many persons may feel inclined to emigrate to Northwestern Canada, and the result of the inquiry will be furnished the Government.

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Arrived at this office as follows:

For the east - - - - -	12:35 p. m.
For the west - - - - -	1:15 p. m.

Sugar and Menota route, Friday 7 a. m.
Turtle Mountain route, Friday 7 a. m.
Multi-trail and Sugar Mount route, Monday and Tuesday
To and from Dodgeville, Wednesday
To Dodge City and Mendota route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 10 a. m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE.

From the east - - - - -	1:35 p. m.
From the west - - - - -	1:40 p. m.

Sugar and Menota route, Thursday 3 a. m.
Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 4 a. m.
Multi-trail and Sugar Mount route, Tuesday and Friday 6 p. m.
Sugar Mount route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8 p. m.

Gang West		Gang East	
7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 7:50 p.m.	7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 7:50 p.m.
1900 "	Porter's report	4:5 "	"
4:5 p.m.	ER M'DON	1:00 "	"
1:30 "	Interview	5:30 p.m.	"
2:25 p.m.	Reel	1:00 "	"
2:50 "	Moore Jay	8:30 "	"
7:00 p.m.	Self report	1:30 p.m.	"
9:15 "	M. on Creek	2:25 p.m.	"
9:50 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 10:25 a.m.		

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

to Louise.

BRANDON, C. C. 1986, 1987, 1988.